

Gorshkov - V. M.

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Kodyukov, Y. N. SOV/89-5-1-10/28

TITLE: The Absorption of γ -Radiation From a Point Source and From Extended Sources by Water (Pogloschcheniye vodoy γ -izlucheniya ot tochechnykh i ob"emnykh istochnikov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 1, pp. 71-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The law of the absorption of γ -rays from an extended and from a point source of Na^{24} and Al^{198} was measured experimentally. The extended source consisted of an aqueous solution of the aforementioned activities which were located in a container having the shape of a truncated cone. Above it there was a cylindrical container (δ and height 2 m), which was filled with water. The dosage output was measured by means of a special chamber. Measuring results are represented by curves which represent the dependence existing between the absorption factor $K = P_0/P_x$ and the thickness of the layer of water. In order to be better able to survey the absorption of γ -rays emitted by an extended source absorption tests are at present carried out with various different materials and with different spectral compositions of

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The Absorption of γ -Radiation From a Point Source and
From Extended Sources by Water

SOV/89-5-1-10/28

the γ -sources. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 4 of which
are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1958

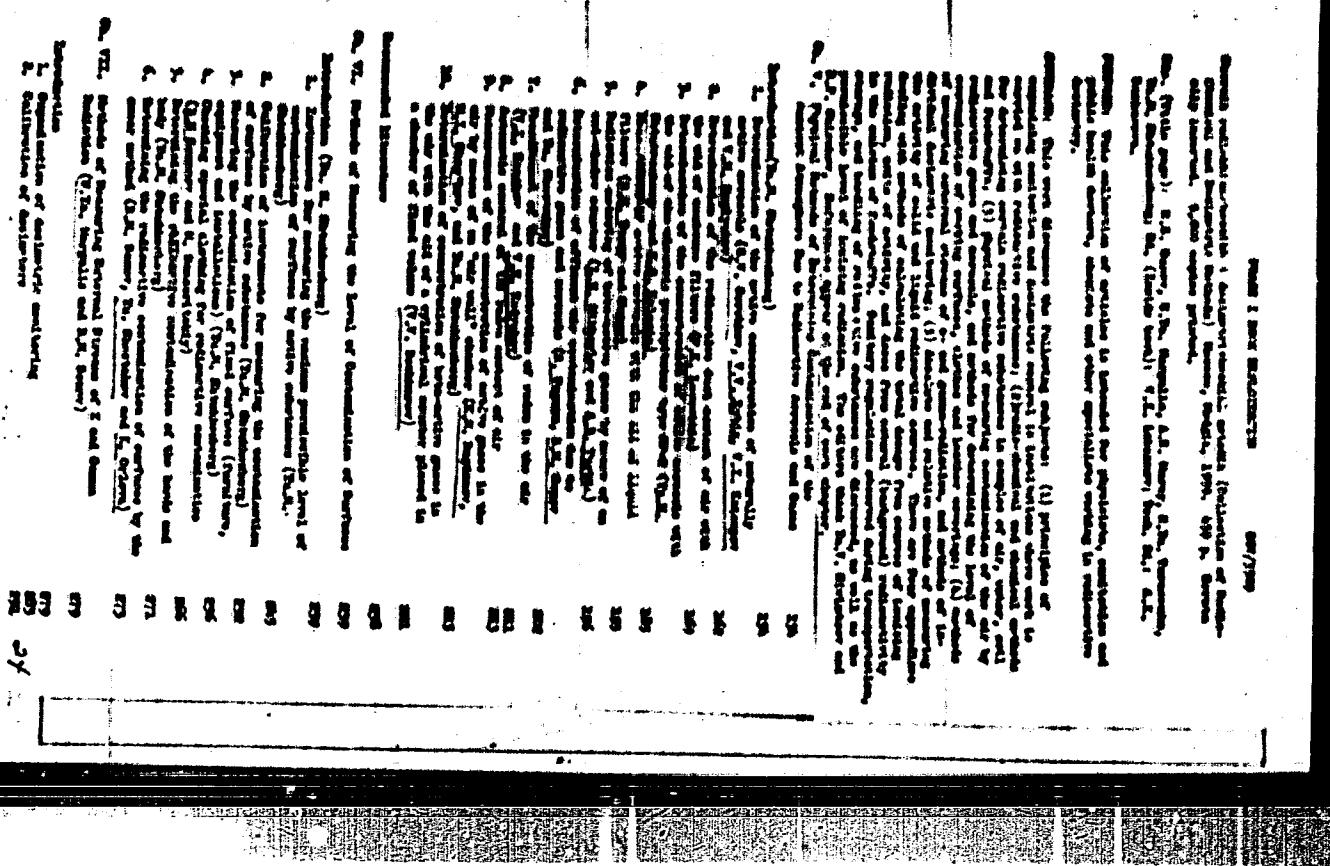
1. Gamma rays--Absorption
2. Gamma rays--Measurement
3. Gamma rays--Sources
4. Water--Absorptive properties

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3

I. Kodyukov, V.M.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3"

21(9)

AUTHOR:

Kodyukov, V. N.

SOV/89-6-6-15/27

TITLE:

The Influence of Boundary Conditions on the Aging Factor of
the γ -Radiation Dose (Vliyaniye granichnykh usloviy na
faktor vozrastaniya dosy γ -luchey)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 673-674 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The absorption of the γ -radiation originating from a point source in the infinitely extended medium has already been investigated experimentally and theoretically (Refs 1-5). Since, however, the cases with limited absorbing media are of practical interest the present "Letter to the Editor" deals with this subject. The influence exercised by the boundary conditions on the aging factor - in the present case

$B = K_0/K = e^{-\mu_0 x}/K_{exp}$ - are investigated. The experiments carried out and data from other papers (Refs 3-5) permit a comparison of the aging factors of different geometries:
a) Source and detector are outside the absorbing medium between them, b) the source is within, the detector is outside the semi-infinite medium, and c) source and detector are within the

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The Influence of Boundary Conditions on the Aging
Factor of the γ -Radiation Dose

SOV/89-6-15/27

infinite medium (Fig 1). The radioactive isotopes Au¹⁹⁸, Cs¹³⁷, Zn⁶⁵ and Na²⁴ with the radiant energies 0.411, 0.661, 1.12 (1.38, 2.76) respectively, served as γ -source; the linear absorption coefficients in water measured are: $\mu_0 [\text{cm}^{-1}]$: 0.105, 0.087, 0.068, (0.06, 0.04) and $1/\mu_0 [\text{cm}]$: 9.5, 11.5, 14.7, (16.7, 25) in the same order. For Na²⁴ two values are given for each case. The values for Au and Na were taken from the paper by V. N. Zakharov (Ref 5). Fig 2 shows the dependence of the attenuation multiplicity $K(K = P_0/P_x)$ on x ; P_0 denotes the dose rate if the tank contains no water, P_x that if the tank contains water and x is the density of the absorbing medium. The 4 diagrams in figure 2 show the following: 1) the exponential curve, 2) the experimental weakening attenuation curve in case a), 3) the experimental attenuation curve in case b), and 4) the experimental attenuation in case c). It may be seen from the curves that the aging factors may differ in the case of the same thickness of the absorbing

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The Influence of Boundary Conditions on the Aging Factor of the γ -Radiation Dose

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material - maximum difference in case c) and minimum difference in case a). The difference between the aging factors increases with decreasing energy of the γ -rays; the aging factor in case b) has an intermediate value. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1959

Card 3/3

21.5200

S/089/60/028/06/13/021
B006/B063 023M

AUTHORS:

Arkhangel'skaya, V. A., Vaynberg, B. I., Kodyukov, V. M.,
Razumova, T. K.

TITLE:

Dosimetry of γ -Radiation, β -Particles, and Neutrons by
Means of the Luminescence of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 559-561

TEXT: In the present article, the authors report on their investigations of the luminescence of the phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$. The energy, L , stored by this phosphor during its irradiation (called light sum) can be regained as light when heating this phosphor. The maximum in the spectrum of this thermoluminescence is near 500 μm , as may be seen from Fig. 1. The brightness of this luminescence is a function of the temperature to which the phosphor was heated (Fig. 2). This curve has a peak within the range 80-100°C, which does not depend on the kind of excitation of the phosphor. The phosphor is much more sensitive to X-rays and soft gamma radiation than to harder gamma rays (Curve 1 in

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Dosimetry of γ -Radiation, β -Particles,
and Neutrons by Means of the Luminescence
of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$

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B006/B063 82304

Fig. 3). When using a lead filter it is possible to extend the sensitivity of a $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$ dosimeter to the range 0.1-2.6 Mev (Curve 2 in Fig. 3). With a luminescent area of 2 cm^2 , the lower limit is 0.001 r, and the upper limit is about 400 r. Above this dose the L(D) curve is no longer straight (Fig. 4a). At $D \approx 1000$ r, this deviation is only 30% approximately. A dose of beta rays (e.g., of Sr^{90} , Y^{90}) can be recorded by this apparatus within a range of $1 \cdot 10^5 - 1 \cdot 10^8$ particles/ cm^2 without the occurrence of non-linearity in the L(D) curve (Fig. 4b). The sensitivity of this phosphor at ~ 15 -kev X-radiation amounts to some microroentgens. The L(D) curve for this range is shown in Fig. 4v. When the phosphor is stored at room or higher temperatures, its light sum decreases the quicker the higher is the temperature. Fig. 5 shows L(t) for a phosphor stored at 22°C , 37°C , and 57°C . L drops exponentially with t; at 57°C (Curve 3) it drops so rapidly that L drops to one-tenth of its initial value within 40 hours. This phosphor has some advantages over $\text{SrSEu}\cdot\text{Sm}$, such as its insensitiveness to moisture, light, and ultraviolet radiation up to 1500 Å. High-density

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X

Dosimetry of γ -Radiation, β -Particles,
and Neutrons by Means of the Luminescence
of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\text{.Mn}$

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irradiation of 2600-1600 A for some time leads to a partial loss of the light sum without radiation (which, however, cannot be brought about with a lamp or direct sunlight). $\text{CaSO}_4\text{.Mn}$ may also be used to record thermal and fast neutrons. In the first case, the lead filter is replaced by a thin cadmium layer, and in the second case, polymethyl methacrylate is introduced into the phosphor after its preparation. There are 5 figures and 3 references: 1 German and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1959

X

Card 3/3

82737
8/089/60/009/002/009/015
B006/B056

21.1310

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Kolyukov, V. M.

TITLE: Attenuation of Gamma Radiation of Volume Sources in Iron
and Lead

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 139

TEXT: The attenuation of gamma radiation in iron and lead was studied on a volume source, which was a metal tank shaped like the frustum of a cone. The tank was filled with an aqueous solution of colloidal gold (Au^{198} , $E = 0.411$ Mev) and NaCl (Na^{24} , $E_1 = 1.38$ Mev, $E_2 = 2.76$ Mev).

The dose rate was measured by means of an air-wall ionization chamber. The experimental conditions are the same as described in a previous paper (Ref. 1). The results obtained by the experiments are shown in diagrams (attenuation factor K as a function of the number of path lengths μl). $K = P_0/P_x$ holds, where P_x and P_0 are the dose rates with and without absorber. From the curves obtained and the results obtained in Ref. 1

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82737

Attenuation of Gamma Radiation of Volume
Sources in Iron and Lead

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B006/B056

the following conclusions may be drawn: 1) The law of attenuation of the gamma radiation of a volume source is essentially analogous to that of a point source if the build-up factor is taken into account ($B = K_{\text{theor}}/K_{\text{exp}}$). 2) The build-up factor is smaller for a volume source than for a point source; its amount depends on the shape of the source, the spectral composition of the gamma radiation, and the absorber. 3) The build-up factor increases with decreasing gamma energy and decreases with an increase of the atomic number of the absorber. 4) In absorbers with high atomic numbers (lead) the build-up factor for a volume source is nearly equal to unity (with $\mu l < 3$). 5) As a protection from the gamma radiation of a volume source, it is advisable to use materials with high atomic numbers, or, in the case of a composite shield, to arrange the material with lower atomic number to be nearer to the source. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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Attenuation of Gamma Radiation of Volume
Sources in Iron and Lead

82737
S/089/60/009/002/009/015
B006/B056

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1960

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Card 3/3

26.2246
S/089/60/009/002/017/019/XX
B006/B059

AUTHOR: Kodyukov, V. M.

TITLE: Attenuation of Point-emitted Gamma Radiation in Various Media

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 140 - 141

TEXT: In the present "Letter to the Editor", the author gives a short account on experimental investigations of the attenuation of gamma radiation from point sources of Au^{198} ($E = 0.411$ Mev), Zn^{65} ($E = 1.12$ Mev), and Na^{24} ($E_1 = 1.38$ Mev; $E_2 = 2.76$ Mev) with an activity of up to 1 curie.

The dose rate was measured using an ionization chamber with air-equivalent walls. Radiation absorption in water, iron, and lead was investigated. The absorber thickness was varied such that the distance between detector and source remained constant. The diagrams on p. 141 show the degree of attenuation with respect to the dose rate of the source as a function of the absorber thickness. Each of the six diagrams contains three curves: 1 - considering multiple scattering according to Pano's theory; 2 - experimental; 3 - exponential. Results permit the following conclusions:

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Attenuation of Point-emitted Gamma Radiation S/089/60/009/002/017/019/xx
in Various Media B006/B059

The growth factor ($G = K_{\text{theor}} / K_{\text{exper}}$) depends on the boundary conditions; the effect of the boundaries of the medium decreases with increasing atomic number of the absorber and increasing radiation energy. The experimental average corrections for a transition from Fano's growth factor (infinite medium) to a bounded geometry ($\mu_1 > 3$) (for the above energies of the three sources) are the following:

Absorber		Source	
	Au^{198}	Zn^{65}	Na^{24}
Water	0.6	0.7	0.7
Iron	0.715	0.8	0.825
Lead	0.78	0.88	1.0

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 US.

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1960

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6376

Aglintsev, K. K., V. M. Kodyukov, A. F. Lyzlov, and Yu. V. Sivintsev.

Prikladnaya dozimetriya (Applied Dosimetry). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962.
246 p. 7800 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): K. K. Aglntsev, Professor; Ed.: A. A. Chugasov;
Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Maze!.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the field of atomic energy. It can also be used by students specializing in ionizing-radiation dosimetry.

COVERAGE: The physical principles of dosimetry are described, and the organization of radiation control in laboratories and enterprises engaged in work with ionizing radiation is discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 30 Soviet references, 10 of which are translations.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3

SOURCE: Attorneys & energy, v. 18, no. 5, 1955, 545-546

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3"

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L 112/3-67 EAT(d)/EAT(m)/EAT(c)/EAT(k)/EAT(v)/EAT(i) ... (c)
ACC/NAT A26031039 (N) SOURCE CODE: UN/0361/66/000/003/0009/0612

40

AUTHOR: Kodyukov, V. M.; Ostretsov, L. A.; Serebrennikov, I. Ya.; Pradkin, G. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: A spectrometric method of gamma-ray flaw detection

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 3, 1966, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: flaw detection, gamma spectrometer, collimation, radioactive source

ABSTRACT: The authors point out one of the possible uses of applied nuclear spectrometry in flaw detection for the case where the hardest gamma quanta are used as the source of information. Electronic methods may be used in the proposed application to produce a narrow beam for the best resolution. It is shown that the use of differential spectrometric methods for recording gamma radiation is effective in raising the utilization factor with respect to the radiation source and thus eliminating the necessity for a double collimation system (i. e. collimation of both source and detector). Measurements indicate an increase in the utilization efficiency by a factor of more than 2 which means an increase in the quantity of information in comparison with methods using collimated beams for identical radioactivity of the source. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 19 13/ SUBM DATE: 23Sept65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 jb

UDC: 620.179.152

KODYUKOVA, V. P.

KODYUKOVA, V. P. -- "The Microflora of Soils of the Porovlyana Experimental Station, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, and Changes in Them Under Conditions of Cultivation." Min Higher Education USSR. Minsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knishnaya letopis', No 8, 1956, pp 97-103

BUGULOV, M.N., prof.; KOROTEV, A.I., dotsent; KUCHIYEVA, L.G.; KODZASOV,
T.N.

Pathology of the fundus oculi in diseases of the cardiovascular
system. Sbor. nauch. trud. SOGMI no.14:158-162 '63.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i glaznoye otdeleniye Severo-Osetinskoy respubli-
kanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitay.

ACCESSION NR: AP4044281

8/0304/64/000/004/0054/0057

AUTHORS: Karpas', V. I. (Engineer); Kodzayev, Yu. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Compact computing machine "Promin"

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1964, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: computer, cybernetics, programming, machine language/ IN1 indicator lamp, Promin' computer

ABSTRACT: The qualitative characteristics of the Promin' computer, developed at the Institut kibernetiki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR) and placed in production in 1964, are described. Machine computation capabilities include addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square root extraction, basic and inverse trigonometric functions, hyperbolic functions, logarithms, exponentials, scalar values of vectors, solution of simultaneous algebraic equations, solution of ordinary differential equations, evaluation of definite integrals, solution of transcendental and nonlinear algebraic equations, and others, --a total of 31 operations. The machine is described as being capable of using standard programs with punched-card input, and executing operations at the rate of about 30-40 operations per second. The machine's compactness (console dimensions 1270 x 910 x 780 mm) are praised. The computer uses a Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044281

220-volt source, utilizes a single-phase alternating current, and has 2000 triodes and 10 000 diodes. The modular nature of the machine's construction is emphasized; in all, 473 blocks were used in its construction. Machine words are coded in the decimal number system, using four digit positions (zeroes or ones) for each of the decimal ciphers zero through nine. Both fixed and floating point operations are allowed, and the limits of numeric representation are 10^{-10} and 10^9 . Arithmetical operations are performed with two registers, one of which serves as an accumulator. The symbolic programming system uses one address per instruction, and execution takes place in numerical instruction order except for necessary sense branching. Programs in execution are stored in a program memory "matrix", mnemonic codes represent operations for punched-card input and ten instructions per card may be input. Output display utilizes IN-1 indicator lamps. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kibernetiki, Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KODZHAKULIYEV, O.K., DVORNIKOVA, I.M.

Effect of "chal", a lactate product, on the enzymic activity
of intestines in health and in pathology. Zdrav. Turk. 8
no. 2:12-15 F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent O.K.
Khodzhakuliyev) Turkmenetskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KODZHA ANDREEV, D

"Organization of the equipment for servicing the new types of traction engines."

TRANSPORTNO DELO, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol 11, no. 4, 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Acquisitions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59
Unclass

KODZHABASHEV, I.

KODZHABASHEV, I. Some reserves for increasing the technical and commercial expedition of the freight cars in the Plovdiv Railroad Administration Office. p. 33. Vol. 8, no. 6, 1956. TRANSPORTNO DELO. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4, --April 1957

SALIKHOV, N.B., KUDZHANOV, A.A.

Side tracking and two-hole drilling in the OIL Field administration
of the Buzovny Petroleum Trust using three-phase foam. Neftgaznoye,
dale no.4:26-28 '65.

Sealing head device for side tracking and simultaneous drilling
using three-phase foam. Ibid., 28-29 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Buzovnyneft".

PETROV, G.; GEORGIEV, Sl.; ILIEVA, V.; BUNDZHULOV, V.; STOICHEV, L.;
KODZHANSKA, N.; MATJINOV, N.; CHORBADZHEV, D.; STOIANOV, St.;
STOEV, G.; STAMATOV, G.

Graphic method for the computation of cylindrical vessels under
external and internal pressure. Godichnik na sh. elekt 10 no.1:81-
93 '61 (publ. '62).

VEZIROV, D.Sh. (Moskva); KOCHESHKOV, A.A. (Moskva); ZODZHAYEV, Sh.Ya.
(Moskva)

Some characteristics of the flooding mechanism of fractured
porous reservoir rocks. Izv. Ak SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr.
no. 2:183-186 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3

SULTANOV, N.T.; ALIYEEVA, M.A.; KODZHAYEVA, Sh.Ya.; SADIKHADE, S.I.

Anomalous chlorination of isotbutylene. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1:35-38
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3"

KODZHESAU, E. L.

"Nekotorye perezhitki rodovogo byta u udzheytsev v XIX v."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KODZHESPIROV

AUTHOR: KOLOMOITSEV, F.I., KODZHESPIROV, F.P. PA - 3530
 TITLE: Rise of E.M.F. in Amorphous Selenium under X-Rays Action.
 (Vosniknoveniya elektrosvishushchikh sil v amorfnom selene pod
 deystviem rentgenovskogo izlucheniya, Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 5, pp 899 - 904 (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT: In analogy to the crystal photoeffect in visible light, a phenomenon
 can be observed in amorphous selenium, which is regarded as charac-
 teristic only of crystal semiconductors. On the basis of the
 example of selenium it can be maintained that also in amorphous
 substances a diffusion of the holes (and electrons) liberated by
 radiation is possible in the mass of the substance. The electromotric
 force produced on the occasion of the irradiation of selenium changes
 with respect to time according to an exponential law (sum of two
 exponents). The time constant depends upon the darkness resistance
 of the sample, upon temperature, and the intensity of the irra-
 diation. The dependences obtained of the produced E.M.F. upon temper-
 ature and irradiation intensity adapt themselves to the framework
 of the diffusion theory. (1 table and 9 Slavic references)
 ASSOCIATION: Not given
 PRESENTED BY:
 SUBMITTED: 17.4.1956
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: KODZHESPIROV, F.P. 56-6 56/56
 TITLE: On the Problem of the Temperature Dependence of the Photo-emf.
 (K voprosu o temperaturny zavisimosti fotoemfa, Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Speriment. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 6, pp 1593-1594
 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: If selenium is irradiated with X-rays an EMF occurs which
 corresponds to the crystal photoeffect. For this EMF and its
 temperature dependence the mathematical equation is derived.
 A maximum is found to develop for the EMF which shifts in the
 direction of high temperatures if the intensity of X-ray
 radiation increases. (With 1 Illustration and 5 Slavic Refer-
 ences).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
 PRESENTED BY:
 SUBMITTED: 10.11.1956
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOZHESPIROV, F.F., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss)

"Appearance of electromotive forces in dielectrics
during
the action of X-rays." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958,

12 pp (Min of Higher Education UkrSSR. Dnepropetrovsk,
State Univ in ~~the~~ 300th anniversary of the ~~Reunification~~
of the Ukraine ^{and} Russia. Chair of Electrophysics)

150 copies (KL, 29-58, 128)

KODZHESPIROV, F.F.

Kolomoytsev, F. I. and Kodzhespirov, F.P. [Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Dnepropetrovsk State University]. The origin of Electromotive Forces in Dielectrics Under the Influence of X-rays

(The Physics of Dielectrics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademiya Nauk SSSR, 1958. 245 p. 3,000 copies printed.

This volume publishes reports presented at the All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics, held in Dnepropetrovsk in August 1956 sponsored by the "Physics of Dielectrics" laboratory of the Viziebskiy Institut Imeni Lebedeva Akademii Nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni Lebedeva of the AS USSR), and the Electrophysics Department of the Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University).

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24.2600 1141, 1035, 1151, 2209

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A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 12, p. 135#32682

AUTHOR: Kodikhaniray, F.P.

TITLE: Kinetics of EMF Arising in Polymers Irradiated by X-Rays

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t, 1957, Vol. 72, pp. 21-24

TEXT: The author investigated the kinetics of emf arising in various polymers irradiated by X-rays. At the initial instant of irradiation, emf attains instantaneously a maximum and then decreases down to the equilibrium value. The time of establishing the equilibrium value is different for different polymers. At an equal temperature and X-ray intensity, the polymers can be arranged in the order of decreasing time of establishing the stationary value of induced emf as follows: Teflon, polystyrene, polyethylene, plexiglass. The time of equilibrium setting decreases with temperature drop. With discontinuation of irradiation the voltage drops to zero. At a repeated irradiation the maximum is attained only after a preheating of the specimen or holding during 2 days. The maximum magnitude strongly rises with pre-oriented specimens or specimens subjected to the effect of a strong electric field. These phenomena can be explained by as-

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Kinetics of ESR Arising in Polymers Irradiated by X-Rays

assuming the exciton mechanism of internal photoeffect.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

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9,4300 (1055 only)
24,7600 1043,1138,1160

S/181/61/003/003/014/030
B102/B205

AUTHOR: Kodzhespirov, F. F.

TITLE: Thermal conductivity of solid solutions of manganese niobate
on the basis of BaTiO₃

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 3, 1961, 781-785

TEXT: The thermal conductivity of ferroelectric ceramics, which are extensively used for capacitors and ultrasonic pickups, has so far been investigated very insufficiently, and the data published on BaTiO₃ are particularly conflicting. A study has now been made of the temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity of solid solutions of the type (100-x)BaTiO₃+xMn₂Nb₂O₇ with 0 ≤ x ≤ 7. The samples had been prepared by Sinyakov and Stafylychuk. Measurements were made by an unsteady method proposed by A. V. Ioffe and A. P. Ioffe (Ref. 9: ZhTF, XXII, no. 12, 1952). The experimental arrangement described in Ref. 9 was somewhat altered in order to reduce the errors in measurement to a minimum. The measured heat conduction coefficients (at 30°C) for samples with different x and the Curie temperatures are col-

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8/181/61/003/003/014/030
B102/B205

Thermal conductivity ...

lected in a table. It is seen that the thermal conductivity decreases with increasing concentration of $Mn_2Nb_2O_7$. Also Fig. 1 shows κ as a function of concentration and the dependence of $(\kappa_0/\kappa-1)$ on the concentration of the admixture. The results obtained are in good agreement with the formula of A. V. and A. F. Ioffe: $\kappa_0/\kappa = 1 + (\bar{N}/N_0)n\lambda_0/a$, where κ_0 is the thermal conductivity of pure $BaTiO_3$, κ that of the solid solution, \bar{N}/N_0 the concentration of the solution, $n = \sigma/a^2$ (σ - scattering cross section of phonons from impurity atoms, a - lattice constant), and λ_0 the mean free path of phonons in pure $BaTiO_3$. If the specific heat of $BaTiO_3$ is assumed to be 0.14 cal/g.deg and the velocity of sound in $BaTiO_3$ to be $4.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm/sec}$, it follows from the measured $\kappa_0 = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cal/cm.sec.deg}$ that $\lambda_0 = 16.2 \text{ A} \approx 4a$, $a \approx 4 \text{ A}$. From the inclination of the curve $(\kappa_0/\kappa-1) = f(x)$, n is calculated to be ≈ 0.75 , wherefrom it is concluded that the solutions in question are solid substitutive solutions. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of κ for different

Card 2/4

20789

S/101/61/003/003/014/030
B102/B205

Thermal conductivity ...

values of κ , κ decreases with a rise in temperature, and the temperature dependence of κ diminishes as x increases. A certain increase of κ is observable near the Curie point. The type of temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity and the course of the $\kappa(x)$ curves indicate that the thermal resistivity of the materials examined here is due to phonon scattering from impurities and lattice defects. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

Legend to Table: 1) x in mole%, 2) κ in cal/cm \cdot sec \cdot deg at 30°C. 3) Curie temperature in °C.

x	κ at 30°C	T _{Curie} °C (approx.)
0	$9.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$	121
0.5	$9.15 \cdot 10^{-8}$	111
1	$9.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$	90
2	$2.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$	35
3	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	-25
5	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	-113
7	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$	-

Card 3/4

3000
J. 1571 (4150 1163)

15-2450

S/040/61/025/011, 120/031
3117/3102

AUTHORS: Kolomoytsev, F. I., Kodzhespirov, F. F., Yakunin, A. Ya.,
and Sinyakov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Some possibilities of improving the quality of superhigh-
frequency ferrites

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,
no. 11, 1961, 1422-1426

TEXT: Ferrites with the composition $MgAl_{0.3}Fe_{1.7}O_4$ (Ref. 1: Smolenskiy
G. A., Gurevich, A. G., Poluprovodniki v naуke i tekhnike (Semiconductors
in science and engineering), v. II. Izd. AN SSSR, 1958; Refs. 2 and 3:
see below) were examined. These ferrites were prepared from the oxides
by the usual technique, namely, at different temperatures of preliminary
annealing T_{pre} and of final annealing T_{fin} . Experiments showed that the
magnetization of a single formula unit of ferrite changes in the range of
0.78-1.30 when the sintering technique is varied. An increase of the
annealing temperature and slow cooling result in lower values of the

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Some possibilities of ...

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B117/B102

X

saturation magnetization m_s , and yields a better ordered spinel. At the same time, the ferrite density ρ increased so much that m_s and, consequently, the activity of the specimens increased as well. m_s and the phase shift $\Delta\phi$ are interrelated. A less ordered distribution of metal ions in the lattice was observed when the specimens were chilled. This led to excessively high values of m_s and $\Delta\phi$. These conclusions were substantiated by an X-ray determination of the lattice constants. It is possible to reduce the losses by a proper choice of annealing temperatures. The following conditions of heat treatment in the furnaces with constant cooling time $t = 15$ hr are suggested for Al-Mg ferrites:
 $T_{pre} = 1100^{\circ}\text{-}1120^{\circ}\text{C}$ (4-6 hr); $T_{fin} = 1200^{\circ}\text{-}1150^{\circ}\text{C}$ (4-6 hr). Al-Mg

ferrites as well as other ferrite types can be improved as to activity and losses by additional heating in a suitable atmosphere. It is finally stated that the quality of ferrites can be improved by separate regulation of their activity and losses. As to Al-Mg ferrites, it is recommended that the sintering temperatures should not be higher than 1200°C . Quicker cooling at adequate temperature and duration of annealing is of decisive importance to an increase of activity. Losses are reduced by annealing in an oxygen-saturated atmosphere or in an oxygen stream. In this case large

Card 2/3

Some possibilities of ...

30082
8/048/61/025/011/026/031
B117/B102

crystallites must be prevented from forming in the polycrystalline system. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 2: Vitert L. G., Schafer I. P., Hogan C. L., J. Appl. Phys., 25, no. 7 (1954); Ref. 3: Vitert L. G., J. Appl. Phys., 28, no. 3 (1957); Blackman A. B., J. Amer. Cer. Soc., III, 42, no. 3 (1959).

X
Card 3/3

EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWS

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AEROS/ADP/DOE/DRD/DOE/DOE/DOE

1000 3853 151-2126 1230

A. Kuleshov, P. F.; Kostylev, S. A.

Electroluminescence efficiency of sublimated ZnS:Mn phosphor

Soviet Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.2, 1963, 269-273

TOPIC TAGS: sublimate phosphor , electroluminescence , ZnS:Mn

ABSTRACT: The electroluminescence efficiency is one of the most important characteristics of electroluminophors from the standpoints of both the theory of electroluminescence and practical application. The usual procedure for measuring the efficiency (powdered phosphor suspended in a dielectric medium in a capacitor cell) has a number of shortcomings, most of which are eliminated in the case of measurements on sublimated layers. The purpose of the present work was to test the sublimated phosphor technique and to investigate the voltage and temperature dependences of the efficiency of ZnS:Mn. The sublimated phosphor was prepared by the two-stage procedure (N.A. Vinzenko, Materialey 7-ogo soveshch. po polimernym. 365, Tartu, 1959) from lumiphor-grade ZnS and spectroscopically pure Mn. One electrode was the transparent coating on the glass substrate; the other was an evaporated aluminum

Card 1/4

P-100-A153

3

layer. The power absorbed by the specimen was measured by means of a bridge; the electroluminescence brightness was measured by an FEU-19M photomultiplier with a multiplier. The $f = 2.5$ kc voltage was varied in the range from 0 to 140 V; the temperature, in the range from 120 to 500°K. The efficiency curves are shown in Figs. 1 through 3 in the Enclosures. The results are tentatively interpreted on the assumption of injection of minority carriers into equivalent p-n junctions. The equations derived for the efficiency are consistent with the experimentally observed variation. The authors take this opportunity to thank F.I. Kolomoyskay, A.Ya. Yashin and V.M. Korsun for their interest in the work and valuable discussions.

Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jan63

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 7/4

BARTASHEVSKIY, Ye.L. [Bartashova'kyi, I.F.L.]; KOLOMOYTSEV, P.I.
[Kolomoitsev, P.I.]; KODZHESPIROV, F.P.; POCOREL'SKIY, A.Ye.
[Pohorel'skiy, A.II.]; SIVISEV, D.S.; YAKUNIN, A.Ya.
[IAkunin, O.IA]

Relationship between saturation magnetization and the parameters
of ferrites used in the superhigh-frequency technique. Ukr.
fiz. zhur. 8 no.8:894-899 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KODZHESPIROV, P.P.; KOSTYLEV, S.A.

Electroluminescence efficiency of a ZnS-Mn sublimate phosphor.
Opt. i spekt. 15 no.2:269-273 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036970

8/0139/64/000/002/0142/0146

AUTHORS: Kodnhespirov, F. P.; Kolomoytsev, P. I.; Yakumin, A. Ya.

TITLE: Photoconductivity of teflon-3, stimulated by x-rays

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 2, 1964, 142-146

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, teflon, x ray, copper anticathode, induced current, electric field, relaxation delay, URS 70

ABSTRACT: The x-ray induced electrical conductivity and photoconductive properties in teflon-3 were investigated experimentally for various temperatures, electric fields, and x-ray intensities. Measurements were made in 5×10^{-5} mm Hg vacuum on 25 mm diameter disk-shaped specimens. Specimen potential was obtained from RAS-0-80 batteries, and the x-ray source used was a URS-70 equipment with BSV tube and a copper anticathode. The time dependence of the induced current I at various thicknesses (1 mm, 0.025 mm) under 1.5×10^4 V/cm electric field was found to obey the

law $I = I_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$. A graph of relative relaxation delay plotted against induced current showed no dependence on the applied voltage. Curves for radiation followed by blackout plotted against time showed a dependence of the form $\log(I_0 - I_t) = f(t)$.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036570

where I_m - maximum current, I_t - instantaneous value of current. Photocurrent versus x-ray intensity P curves showed a linear rise of ΔI in P, with slopes increasing in proportion to the applied voltage (40, 70, and 100 volts). Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosuniversitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 25May62

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REP Sov: 013

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3"

of the heat treatment. The voltage-current behavior depends on the frequency, activator concentration, and heat treatment. The temperature dependence of the activation current can be a sum of two exponentials.

REPRESENTATIVE COMPARISON OF THE THEORY AND EXPERIMENT

20 Jan 54
OP IT NR REF S IV 004

ENCL 00
S-71 004

KODZHONYKOV, Dragoy; KHADEZHINKULOV, Veselin; YOTSOV, Yaroslav; DIXEMKO,
B.Y., [translator]; POZOLOTIN, M., red.; LARICHENY, V.I., red.;
RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Labor and trade union movement in Bulgaria] Raboches i prof-
soiuznos dvishenie v Bolgarii. Pod red. M.Pozolotina. Moskva,
Izd-vo VTsSFSR Profizdat, 1959. 310 p. Translated from the Bulgarian.
(Bulgaria--Labor and laboring classes) (MIRA 13:4)
(Bulgaria--Trade unions)

KODZHOYAN, A.A.

Cooccurrence of multicolored sphalerites. Min.stor. 18 no.3:332-
336 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Ali Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

KHACHATURIAN, R. A.; KODZHOYAN, A.A.

Discovery of renierite in one of the complex ore deposits in
the Armenian S.S.R. Inv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. zemki 13
no. 3/4:115-121 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauch AN ArSSR.
(Armenia—Renierite)

KODZIC,M.

Removal of snow from our roads during 1956-1957; our drivers, roadmen, and senior roadmen in action! p. 70.
(Cesta I Mostovi. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) L^c, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

KODZIC, M.

The work of roadmen in spring. p. 107.
(Cesta I Mostovi. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Yugoslavia)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessories (EEAL) Lj, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Unal.

KODZIC, M.

Road traffic facing the winter, p. 21.

Periodical: CESTE I MOSTOVI.

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10

Vol. 8, No. 8
April 1959, Usal.

KODZIC, Srećko

Clinker products as building materials. Kom Ind 9 no.9; SPK-62 3 '60.

1. "Zagorka", Bedekovcina.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3

KERTONE VIP

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530008-3"

GRISHIN, A.P.; KOBLOYEVA, A.P.

Solubility of paraffin in an acetone - benzene mixture. Khim.
i tekhn. topl. i masel. 8 no. 3:15-19 Mr '63.
(NIRA 16:4)

1. Gremnovskiy naftyanoy institut.
(Paraffins) (Benzene) (Acetone)

KOEBCKE, Fryderyk, pref. dr

Introductory address at a commemorative meeting in honor of
the late Prof. Stefan Blachowski. Przegl psychol no. 6: 5-6
'63.

1. Prorektor Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznan.

KOEBKE, F.

KOEBKE, F. The Definitive Orbit of Comet 1929 d (Wilk). Poenanskie
Towarzystwo przyjaciol nauk. Bulletin. Serie B: sciences mathematiques
et naturelles, 1946, no. 7, p. 28-35.

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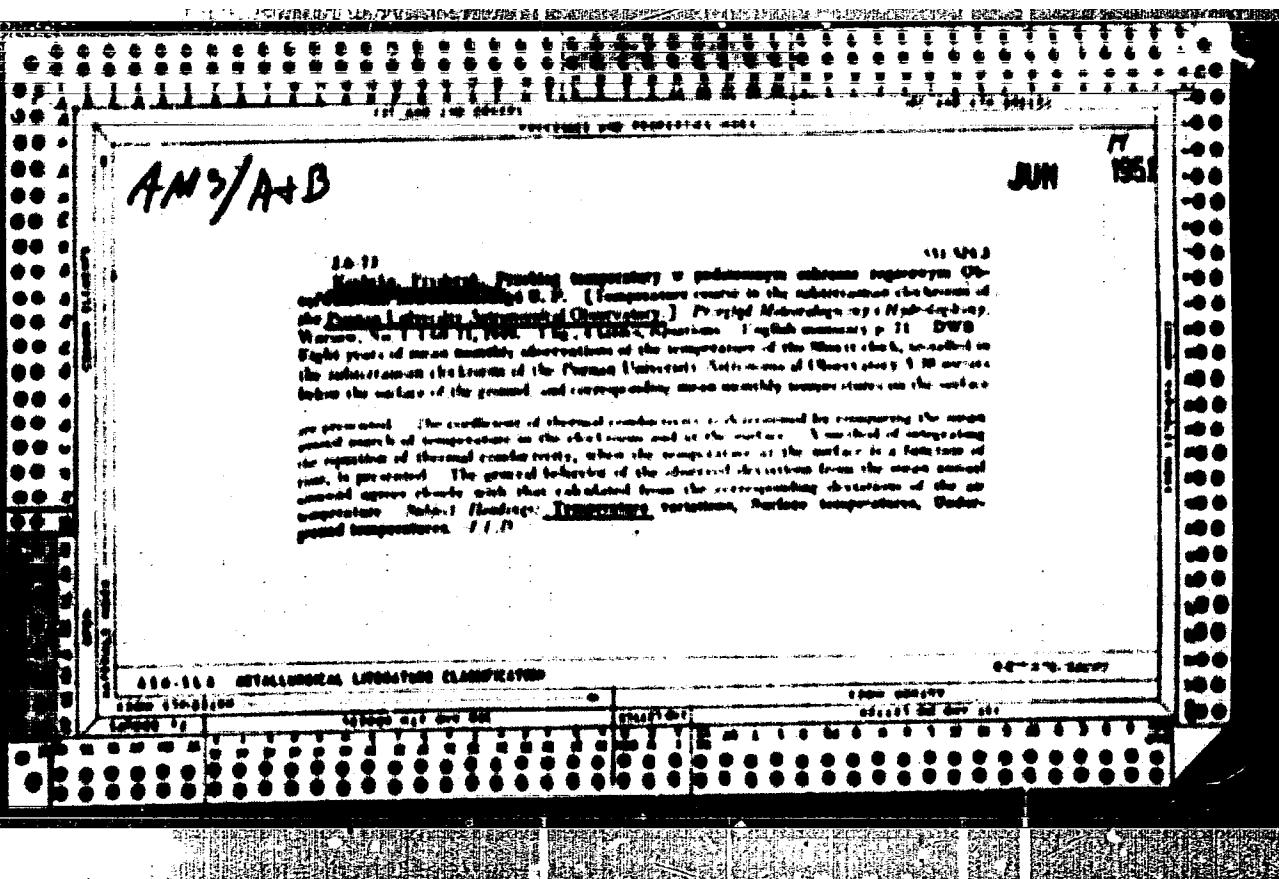
KOEBCKE, F. Elimination of Errors due to the Irregularities in the Limb of the Moon in the Reduction of Star-Occultations by Comrie's and Davidson's Methods. Poznanskie Towarzystwo przyjaciol nauk. Bulletin. Serie B: sciences mathematiques et naturelles, 1947, no. 8, p. 64-67.

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of Asteroids Produced by the Juner planets. Poznanskie Towarzystwo
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1947, no. 8, p. 68-70.

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no. 9, p. 47-56.



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Poznanskie Towarzystwo przyjaciol nauk. Bulletin. Serie B: sciences
mathematiques et naturelles, 1949, no. 10, p. 209-212.

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"Radius of the earth's shadow during the lunar eclipse on January 19, 1954.
In English."

p. 385 (Bulletin. Serie B: Sciences Mathematiques Et Naturelles.)
No. 13, 1954/55 (published 1956)
Posnan, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EXAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

KOECKE, F.

The practical treatment of observation rows; exactitude of time determination at the meridian. In German. p. 122

ACTA ASTRONOMICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Astronomii)
Warszawa. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Unol.

KOECHER, A.J.

18

CR

Synthesis of esters of some alkylidene polyisobutylene acids
and possible antiinfective action. Vojtěch Lánsky (Charles
Univ., Prague). Czechoslovakia. Zelenina 68, 14-49

(1968).—A no. of esters, which represent intermediates in
the syntheses of cellulose polyisobutyrate salts, similar to the
cellulose acetate, acetate ester, $C_6H_{12}CH_2CO_2CH_2CO_2Et$ (CO₂Et)₂CH₂CO₂H, were prepared and characterized. In the
synthesis of tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate (I), 3.0 g. Na in
70 cc. EtOH was present at 60° with 3.0 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$,
(CO₂Et)₂, the ester, heat 1 hr. at 100°, 30 g.
 $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ added dropwise, the mass, reduced 2 hrs. at
100°, 30 cc. of H₂O added, the oil separated, the water,
Na₂O removed, dried with NaSO₄, the Na₂O removed,
and the oil dried. An excess to yield 25.5 g. (87%) I, b.p. 170–7°,
cpt. 1.4200. Similarly, in a. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate,
b.p. 144.5–5°, and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded 26 g.
(63%) of tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 170°, cpt.
1.4238, cpt. 1.4278; 77 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p.
207–45°, and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ gave tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate,
b.p. 205–7°, cpt. 0.9412, cpt. 1.4200; 2.5 g. Na in 50
cc. EtOH, 24.4 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 144.5–5°
and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$, b.p. 134–45°, yielded
70.8 g. tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 207–45°, and 30 g.
 $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded tri- α - β -1,3,5-trisubstitutedbenzoate,
b.p. 200–70°, cpt. 0.9412, cpt. 1.4200; 2.5 g. Na in 50
cc. EtOH, 24.4 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 144.5–5°
and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$, b.p. 134–45°, yielded
70.8 g. tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 200–70°, cpt.
1.4200, cpt. 1.4200; 2.5 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, 24.4 g.
 $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$, and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded
70.8 g. tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 200–70°, cpt.
1.4200.

Na in 70 cc. EtOH, 43.0 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 130–4°,
and 37.0 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded tri- α - β -1,3,5-trisubstitutedbenzoate,
b.p. 144–5°, cpt. 1.4200, cpt. 1.4200; 4.0 g.
Na in 70 cc. EtOH, 43.0 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 130–4°,
and 37.0 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded tri- α - β -1,3,5-trisubstitutedbenzoate,
b.p. 144–5°, cpt. 1.4200, cpt. 1.4200; 4.0 g. Na,
70.8 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 207–45°, and 30 g.
 $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded tri- α - β -1,3,5-trisubstitutedbenzoate,
b.p. 200–70°, cpt. 0.9412, cpt. 1.4200; 2.5 g. Na in 50
cc. EtOH, 24.4 g. di- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 144.5–5°
and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$, b.p. 134–45°, yielded
70.8 g. tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 200–70°, cpt.
1.4200, cpt. 1.4200; 2.5 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, 24.4 g.
 $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$, and 30 g. $CH_2=CHCO_2Et$ yielded
70.8 g. tri- α - β -isobutyrylbenzoate, b.p. 200–70°, cpt.
1.4200.

KOZCHIKOV, Khr.; PAKOV, Iv.

Depth of preplanting cultivation the fert' zing, and the root system of San Faatoe wheat under irrigation conditions. Izv Inst khidro melior 5al89-205 '63

KOEDENIKOV, S.

"Cooperation Between Engineer-Mechanic Cadres and Workers in The Field of Rationalization
p. 1", (ARKHITKTURA I STROITELSTVO) Vol. 2, No. 3, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions L.C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KOEDENIKOV, ZH.; BEICHEV, A.

KOEDENIKOV, ZH.; BEICHEV, A. Construction of the swimming pool at the Physical Education Center in Sofia. p. 1. Aircraft hanger in Marijana. p. 31.

Vol. 3, no. 11, 1956

STROITELSTVO

TECHNOLOGY

Bulgaria

See: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

ZCSECH1KCV, ZH.

Reorganization of the accounting-planning organizations in Czechoslovakia.

STROITELSTVO, Sofia, Bulgaria., Vol. 6, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

KOEFF
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/3 Pediatrics Mar 59

139. RICKETS AS AETIOLOGICAL FACTOR IN ORTHODONTIC DEFORMATIONS - Le rachitisme dans l'étiologie des anomalies orthodontiques -
Koeff J. Inst. de Rech. Sci. Stomatol., Sofia - REV. STOMAT. (Paris)
1958, 59/1-2 (1-12) Graphs 1 Tables 4 Illus. 4

A comparative study of 289 children who formerly had had rickets and of 227 normal children 3 to 8 yr. of age is given. The incidence of deviations in both groups was the same. The majority of the children who had been very seriously rachitic were without any orthodontic deviation. Rickets cannot be regarded as an aetiological factor of importance in orthodontic deformations in children.

Mathesius - Pisch

BOGUSZ, Waldemar; JASIENSKA-SWIATEK, Barbara; KOEHLER, Brygida

Attempts of desensitizing histamine therapy in children. Pediat.
Pol. 40 no.6:609-612 Je '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego dla Dzieci
nr. 3 w Katowicach (Dyrektor Szpitala: dr. med. S. Roszak; Ordynator:
lek. med. W. Bogusz).

KOSMICKI, W.

Fight against the Biastophaga, p. 36. (LAS POLSKI, Warszawa, Vol. 27, no. 3, Mar. 1953.)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

KOENLER, W. ; WEISER, J.

Hecaplectant janickii n. sp., a new parasite of the larvae of Acantholyda neoparalis Thomas. In Czech, English, and Polish. p. 93.

ROCZNIKI NAUK LEŚNYCH. (Instytut Badawczy Leśnictwa i Instytut Technologii Drewna) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

KOehler, W.

Some remarks on critical numbers, p. 12.
(Les Polski, Warszawa, Vol. 30, no. 9, Sept. 1956.)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KOehler, W.

The Acantholyda nemoralis Thomas. in the Silesian forests. p. 3.
(Roczniki Nauk Lesnych, Warszawa, Vol. 15, 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Undl.

Frederick, W.

COUNTRY :	Iceland	T-5
CATEGORY :		
AIR. JOUR. :	MEBiol., No. 19, 1955, No. 5740	
AUTHOR :	Kochler, W.	
INST. :		
TITLE :	The Common Pine Sawfly (<i>Neodiprion sertifer</i> (Linné)) in the Forests of Iceland. (Spine) In the Forests of Iceland.	
CRIG. PUB. :	Kogn. Annal. Ísl., 1955, 13, no. 100-100.	
	1955.	
ABSTRACT :	In Upper Silesia occurs a diplopodous life cycle involving larval, pupal, and adult stages. During a 2-year generation, while the larval stage passes the late spring (June) to summer, from mid-June to early August, the pupation, or transfer of the pre-adult from one year to the next year, the physiological dormancy period, is relatively retained. The female retains its reproductive organs throughout the duration of egg-stage 11-14 days. A very strong sexual pheromone resistant to temperature change and to common volatile tests for about 8 weeks. The female is able to transfer from old to new-growth needles, in the case	
CARD:	1/2	

KOPHLER, W.

Condition of Polish forests. In German and Polish. p. 296
(Sbornik, Rada Lesnictvi. Vol. 30, no. 4, April 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

S: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 1, October 1957. Uncl.

KOHLER, W.
SCHNAIDER, Z.
SLIWA, E.

Prognosis of the appearance of injurious insects in forests in 1957. p. 66

STWAM, (Wydział Nauk Rolniczych i Leśnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Polskie Towarzystwo Leśne) Warszawa, Poland (Journal on forestry issued by the Section of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences; and the Polish Society of Forestry; with English and Russian summaries. Includes supplements: Biuletyn Instytutu Badawczego Leśnictwa, bulletin of the Forest Research Institute; Biuletyn Instytutu Technologii Drewna, bulletin of the Institute of Wood Technology; Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Drzewnictwa, documentation of the Institute of Wood Technology; and Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Leśnictwa, documentation of the Forest Research Institute. Monthly)
Vol. 101, no. 4, Apr. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

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